MRS. HUYLER'S SEANCES HAVE BEEN BROKEN UP

She Has Quarrelled with "Professor" Archer Over the Division of the Profits Accruing from Their Manifestations in Their Spiritual Temple.

LUTHER R. MARSH TAKES THE PLATFORM.

He Declares to the People of Middletown His Devout Faith and His Unwavering Belief in Spirit Portraits.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. Mindletown, N. Y., Fab. 22, 1891.—The recent'five column illustrated expose by the Herald of the impostures practised by the Huyler-Archer gang of pre-tended spirit mediums, of which the good and credulous old lawyer, Luther R. Marsh, is the prinripal victim, has already borne remarkable fruits.

First the exposure broke up the profitable triweekly scances at the Huyler Spiritualistic temple. People would no longer go there and pay \$1 a head admission to witness their clumsy and trans-

parent tricks. This source of income being cut off the tricky modlums have had a violent quarrel among themselves over money matters. There was a terrible row there a day or two ago that came near ending in a "scrap" between the husband of Mrs. Clarissa J. Huyler, the trance medium, and the imported medium, "Professor" Harry Archer, lately practis-

tervention of the amiable Mr. Marsh, whom neither party could afford to offend. Medium Archer and his wife packed up their traps in violent anger and have taken up their abode elsewhere.

ing as an astrologist at No. 193 Sixth avenue, New

York. The "scrap" was only prevented by the in-

Concerning the cause of this quarrel "Professor Archer" tells me that the Huylers have used him very badly and have refused to give him a fair share of the profits of the séances at the Temple, and presumably of the money they are getting out of Mr. Marsh. Archer says that he will consult a lawyer to-morrow in reference to collecting by legal process his just share of the receipts from the Temple séances.

BOTH MEN VERY ANGRY. It is pretty evident from what Archer says that he is mad enough to expose the whole fraud were it not that the exposure would ruin his own prospacts as a pretended spirit medium.

I called on John Huyler to get his side of the story. I told him that Archer claimed that he had been cheated and wronged. He re plied:—"There is no truth in what Archer-says. He has been drinking lately, and when under the influence of liquor is a very demon. When he left here we owed him nothing, and I have his receipt in full." Huyler showed me a receipt, signed by Harry Archer, in full for board for himself and wife and in payment for his services as a

medium up to the day he left the house.

Archer is here without money and is in an ugly emper, and is liable to make it very interesting for the Huylers before he gets away from town.

In the second place, the commotion raised by the HERALD articles have brought Mr. Marsh himself upon the public platform in vindication of his own views concerning spiritual manifestations and in describing the results of is his first public appearance, he says, upon any platform in reply to the misrepresentation

any platform in reply to the misrepresentation and abuse which have been for long years showered upon him in the public press.

All lectured at the Casino to-night. An admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged, the proceeds being given to charity.

The theatre was filled by a highly intelligent and respectable audience. Mr. Marsh appeared in scening dress, and looking to be of no more than three score, instead of nearly four score years of acc, and he spoke with much of his old time fire and vigor which once distinguished him among the eminentical practitioners of the State.

The Huyler party occupied an inconspicuous place in the background among the audience. Mr. Marsh oponed his remarks by stating that this lecture was preliminary to a scries in which he would thoroughly discuss the whole subject of spiritual manifestations. His argument was addressed exclusively to those who believe in the plenary inspiration of the Bible, including, of course, all the miracles and wonders recorded therein.

HIS CREDO.

"I do not wonder," he said, "at the general interest which pevades the community on the subject of Spiritualism, for it is the noblest matter which

"I do not wonder." he said, "at the general interest which pervades the community on the subject of Spiritualism, for it is the noblest matter which can be presented to mortals. It is the subject of subjects. It is demonstrated to my satisfaction as a lawyer who is accustomed to weighing facts and discriminating between the false and the true on a practice of over fifty years, that after the change called 'death,' which must come to all, the spirit walks forth into the spirit world, released from all the impediments and constraints of mortality, and finding itself still the same conscious being, recognizing and recognized by the triends and relatives known in earth life and entering on a career in spirit life to continue forever and torever.

"Under certain conditions and adapted organishs the emancipated spirit can return to earth and manifest itself to those incarcerated in the test. All this I firmly believe.

"Immortal consequences hang upon it to every

"inmortal consequences hang upon it to every human being, however high, however low, whether he is conscious of it or not. But there are many and there always have been many who look and care only for material things, who are willing to surrender their prospects for the future if they may gain immediate and pressing interests; it may be expected that they will combat the belief that angels are around us and can communicate with us, will resist the evidences of their own senses and will be careless what instrument of falsehood they may wield.

will be careless what instrument of falsehood they may wield.

"That modern Spiritualism, which in the brief space of forty years has brought within its ranks some twenty millions of people, as is estimated, including many of the ablest scientists, and created a vast literature, will become universal, thus advancing the world in all good and holy things, I believe in the fulness of faith.

"What is Spiritualism but a continuation of the belief in the phenomena with which the Bible is filled? All through the Sacred Writ are similar spiritual manifestations described. Beginning with the two angels who taked and ate with abraham, we have he who spake to Mossa from the faming bush, he who walked amid the fires of the furnace, those who went up and down the ladder of Jacob, he who sake in the sepulchre and talked with the Marys; he who broke the shackles from the wrists of Peter and swing wide open his prison doors; he who spake with Philip; He who, clad in immanulate vestments, shone on the Mount of Transiguration and the hundred and forty four thousand spirits of those who had once lived on the earth and were shown to the revealator John—these are a few hastily recorded instances of spiritual manifectantions recorded in the worl of God.

"Had your modern newspaper reporter lived in

and were shown to the revelator John-Hese are a few hastly recorded in the word of God.

WHAT XEWSPAPES WOULD SAX.

"Had your modern newspaper reporter lived in those eras he would have characterized these evidences in his own elegant phrase as 'spooks and spook raising.' The three transfigured appearances on the Mount he would have called a trinity of 'spooks,' and their raiment, white as no fuller could make it, 'sheets borrowed for the occasion,' While the shining face of the Saviour would have been described as bedewed with phosphorus to give it a faise offulgence and cheat the creditions. But these narrations are received by all churches and believers in the Bible as veritable truth; to me they are plenarily inspired.

"Now did those manifestations terminate with the seer of Patmos nearly a hundred years after our Redeemer or have they from time to time burst through the environment of materialism to the wonder and sometimes to the afright of men, and are they again coming into realization." That is the simple question,

FORTHAITS STILL FORTHAITS.

"Materialization is only one and by no means the most important, useful or instruction, though perhaps it strikes the common mind most effectively. The transe speaker or writer who, all unconscious and unprepared, will deliver or write page after whe from the spirit dictation utters from the pistform spontaneous teachings and unpremeditated poems on topics selected by the audience and which our ablest clergymen in their weeks of preparations cannot surpass or even equal, the power by which portraits of those in spirit life, no matter how iong three, instantaneously before your eyes blush upon the canvas, faithful in portraiture and exquisite in execution—these are phases of mediumistic power which appeal to me more forcibly than the temporary assumption by spirits of materialized forms."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Marsh entered

into a defence of the Huylars, warmly denying the charge that they were charlatans, practising arts of imposture for gain. This portion of his remarks was coldly and incredulously received by the audience. With this exception the address was heard with respectful attention.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE AND PANIC

ONE HUNDRED CLOAK AND SHIRT MAKERS IN DANGER OF DEATH.

There was a mysterious fire in the six story brick building at No. 16 Monroe street early yes terday morning. The building is occupied largely by Polish cloak and shirt makers. About one hun dred people are employed there. They were just taking their places at their machines at half-past six o'clock when fire burst out on the third floor in one corner of the premises of J. Kohn, a tailor. The flames shot up the elevator shaft to the fourth and fifth floors, tenanted by the shirt-making concerns of Bonnett Schar and J. Lubolska respectively, and spread over these floors.

In an instant panic seized the inmates of the building and there was a wild rush for the stairs to

reach places of safety.

Tony Maxcovistch, Kohn's watchman, was the first to discover the fire. At that time it was under good headway in one corner of Kohn's loft. He sent out an alarm and when the firemen responded a second alarm was turned in. After a brief battle with the fimes they were extinguished. Kohn's damage amounted to about \$500, Bonnett Schar's to \$300 and J. Lubolska's to \$500. No one was injured.

It was impossible to ascertain the cause of the fire. It was learned that a number of the hands in Kohn's shop have been striking for two weeks. It is likely that the Fire Marshal will make an in-

is likely that the Fire Marshal will make an investigation.

Fire broke out at midnight yesterday on the third floor of the five story marble building at No. 14 Thomas street, occupied by B. Waiters, dealer in shoes, and before the flames were extinguished his stock was damaged about \$1,000. The premises of Newman Kinkele, brushes, on the second floor, and of A. F. Buckingham, oileloths, on the first, were damaged \$500 each, principally by water. The building was damaged to the extent of \$2,000. The cause of the first is not known.

A lamp exploded in the small house used by the starters of the Crosstown line of cars at Twenty-third street and East River yesterday morning, setting the structure on fire. The damage was slight.

BEAT A WOMAN TO DEATH.

SHE REPUSED TO SELL CANDY TO A BURLING-TON BUFFIAN ON SUNDAY AND HE KILLED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BURLINGTON, N. J., Feb. 22, 1891,-Mrs. Sarah Charles, proprietress of a small candy shop in Earl street, was almost instantly killed this evening by John Boyce, a good for nothing man of about twenty-two years.

Mrs. Charles, owing to the infirmities of her husband, was compelled to sell candy as a means of support. She occupied one of the most dingy houses in the row all of which are occupied by families of the lowest class. Mrs. Charles generally kept her store open on Sundays, but recently the loungers became so boisterous that she stopped

REFUSED TO SELL HIM CANDY.

Boyce, in a drunken condition, entered the house and finding Mrs. Charles alone demanded some candy. Mrs. Charles refused to sell him the confections. Boyce abused her in the most violent

The lady took the | young ruffian by the arm and told him to leave the store. He seized her by the throat, dragged her to the street and beat her almost into insensibility. Mrs. Charles staggered back into the store and calling Mrs. Kate Hart, a neighbor, told her to help her for she was dying.

DEATH OF MRS. CHARLES. Mrs. Hart carried the injured woman into the yard in order that she might get air and summoned Dr. Walter E. Hall, but before the physician arrived the unfortunate woman was dead.

Boyce was arrested and taken to the city jail, to await the action of the Coroner. He will not speak of the matter. Since his advent in Burlington he has been a terror to the people with whom he came in contact. He was born in California, and came to this city with his parents some years ago. People are divided in their opinion as to the cause of Mrs. Charles' death. Some claim that it is the result of heart disease, from which she long

Dr. Hall made an examination, and said death was due to the wounds inflicted by Boyce.

BEHRMANN AT LAST ARRESTED.

CONFECTIONER BADEWITZ'S ASSAILANT FORCED TO SURRENDER TO A CONSTABLE,

FAIRVIEW, N. J., Feb. 22, 1891.—Constable Herring, of Hackensack, called at the house of Samuel Behrman, in this place, this morning and showed Behrmann a warrant which he had for his arrest. The warrant had been sworn out by Carl Bade. witz, a confectioner in Fairview, and who charged Behrmann with assault.

Behrmann, who was much excited, told the constable he was being persecuted by the newspapers and by many persons, who had conspired to injure him and his family. The constable told Behrmann that he would have to go with him, and he took him to the Town Hall, where he was arraigned before Justice Ayers. Behrmann denied the charge and gave bonds to appear for trial.

Behrmann and his wife have figured prominently in the newspapers on account of Mrs. Behrmann having been assaulted on the highway by unknown assailants. Statements reflecting on Behrmann were circulated regarding the assault, and the trouble between Badewitz and Behrmann was owing to the former repeating something he had heard in regard to the assault on Mrs. Behrmann.

Behrmann entered Badewitz's saloon and, it is alleged, assaulted him. Mrs. Badewitz, who interfered, was also roughly handled. It is alleged she broke an ice cream plate over Behrmann's head. Interesting developments are expected when the case is brought to trial.

OPPOSED TO JERSEY'S TAX BILL. BUSINESS MEN AND REPRESENTATIVES OF COR-

PORATIONS DENOUNCE THE MEASURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENION, N. J., Feb. 22, 1891.—The new tax bill which was introduced last week is causing very lively discussion and criticism. There will be war to the knife this week in the Legislature, judging from the antagonism which it has provoked from insurance companies and other corporations.

A prominent financier of this city says if it becomes a law it will result in the erippling or forcing out of existence the most important in surance companies, State banks and other cor-

porations in New Jersey.

Many conservative business men condemn it as a reckless measure and say that they fail to understand how its framers, after taxing all private corporations, could leave railroads and canals aubject to the old laws. The haste that characterized the introduction of the measure and the move-ments to rush it through the Legislature are also generally condemned.

the introduction of the measure and the movements to rush it through the Legislature are also generally condemned.

A leading insurance man says:—"The Legislature does not seem to attach any more importance to this move to radically change the system of taxation all over the State than it would a bill relating to the appointment of constables.

"Several men, whose earnings would be hopelessly crippled by the adoption of the new law, have written to the Governor and the framers of the measure urging them to delay the passage of the measure urging them to delay the passage of the measure urging them to delay the passage of the measure urging them to delay the passage of the measure urging them to delay the passage of the measure urging them to delay the passage of the measure urging them to delay the passage of the measure urging them to delay the passage of the measure urging them to delay the passage of the mortages will be taxed to the mortagees. Under the present law a mortage is not taxed at all unless the owner of the property makes the claim for deduction.

Ex-Judge Frederick H. Teese, counsel for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, said he could not believe that the Legislature would pass or the Governor sanction such a preposterous system of taxation. Speaking for the Mutual Benefit company he said:—"If the proposed tax bill become a law it would prevent us continuing business; it would tax us \$800,000 a year, and it would be utterly impossible for this company to carry on business saddled with such a burden."

ROBBED BY A GANG OF TRAMPS.

CAMDES, N. J., Feb. 22, 1891.-Charles Gaskill, of Philadelphia, reported to the police authorities to day that he and a companion named William I. Barber, also of Philadelphia, were attacked by a hases of mediumistic power which appeal to me fore foreibly than the temporary assumption by cirts of materialized forms."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Marsh entered

The police are searching for the trainps.

TO ANOTHER REVOLUTION!

Archdeacon Mackay-Smith's Stirring Sermon Against the Evils of Pampered Americanism and Political Apathy.

DEMAGOGUES AND IMMIGRANTS.

Allowed to Govern the Land, While Young Men Descended from the Heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown Prefer the Country Club or Tuxedo to the Polls.

Symbols of Church and State were intertwined about the interior of St. Bartholomew's Church, at Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, yesterday afternoon; the inspiring sentiment and strates of a patriotic hymn were united with the solemn

chant of prayer.

Sons of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames were there, thronging the pews and aisles and swelling out into the lobbies. They had come to-gether to celebrate the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of George Washington. Crossed in front of the pulpit were the blue and buff flag of the society and the white and gold, with the fleur-de-lid, of the French soldiers who joined in the War of the Revolution.

Across the entire front of the organ loft stretched two big American flags, like triumphant banners on the outer walls of a garrisoned citadel, and the Stars and Stripes were festooned from all the pillars down the sisles and from the gas fixtures

an ELOQUENT WARNING.

Those who had the good fortune to be present will long remember the event as one which not only presented a picturesque blending of religious ceremony with patriotic fervor, but as an important step toward the recultivation of native pride and the sounding of an unusually elequent note of warning against a serious menace to the welfare of the land.

Archdescon Alexander Mackay-Smith delivered the sermon, and as I sat near by and watched the color come and go from his usually pale cheeks and the fire flashing and then paling as the sentiments of indignation and sorrow succeeded each other, my mind reverted to that memorable day-the Centennial Day-when Bishop Potter proclaimed similar strong truths to President Harrison, his Cabinet and other statesmen, who occupied the pew of George Washington in old St. Paul's.

It was a masterful effort, and at its conclusion Dr. Morgan Dix, Bishop Perry, of Iowa; Dr. Cony Weston, Dr. Greer and the Revs. Brockholst Morgan and George Woolsey Hodge, who are all con-

gan and George Woolsey Hodge, who are all connected as chaplains or otherwise with the Sons of
the Revolution or the Order of the Cincinnati,
overwholmed him with congratulations. The sermon the committee propose to have printed in full
by the Sons of the Revolution.

The Archdeacon opened his remarks with a tribute to Washington, saying that although he never
saw it, the present century is pre-eminently his in
the march of freedom, in the softening of manners
and in the increasing interest which man takes in
the fate and fortune of brother man throughout
the world.

DANCERS THAT THERATEN.

"But of all the national blessings we enjoy today how few have depended for their foundation
on our own deliberate wisdom?" continued the
Archdeacon. "Our land has been in its noblest
sense the land of privilege; our country is the romance of time. But over against all this put our
responsibilities and they tower up like the Rocky
Mountains.

"We see him as the demagogue, ruling our city and in lesser measure ruling our nation, appealing to every passion of the mob, at whom he secretic laughs, and daring publicly to declare that politics means a war that knows no moral law, human or

Now when we study the nature of these gigantic problems we discover two common characteristics of all. The first is that each of them inspired a dull despair. In each case it was the weak against the strong. The second is that our generation is good only for one conflict. The men of the revolution could not in later days be roused to any interest in the anti-slavery contest.

"And in like mannor the generation of the civil war can see little of interest in the battle against the demagogues to which the spirit of Washington is to-day calling all the strong young manhood of America.

the demagogues to which the spirit of Washington is to-day calling all the strong young manhood of America.

"But we shall fight it out none the less and in the spirit of Washington we shall conquer.

"Into this conflict the Sons of the Revolution may well be summoned! I for one would take no satisfaction in belonging to a country that produces mainly millionnaires, politicians and crops. These things create in me no patriotic pride." (There its a stab on the wall of St. Bartholomew's in memory of William H. Vanderbilt.) "The worship of bigness is only less degrading than the worship of badness.

"Against us in this fight comes among other foes an unrestricted immigration of the worst elements in European life. As we see how unscrupulously and successfully this meass of ignorance is manipulated to put into the highest positious men who otherwise could hardly earn their living in business, and how power comes as a rule only to those who will stoop for it, the feeling is strong in many a son of Revolutionary forefathers that at times he hardly is at home in his own country.

"But we curselves are to blame! Because we are so unpatriotic as to allow an ignorant, purchaseable vote to hold the balance of power between native born Americans. The immigrant who knows no Euglish never forgets to vote.

"It is the descendants of the men of Saratoga and Yorktown who spend Election Day at the Country Club or Tuxedo. Still, again, it is among citizens of American ancestry, largely, that we find those wealthy young men who by their lives proclaim:—

"Give me the material and base results of my "Give me the material and base results of men."

citizens of American ancestry, largely, that we find those wealthy young men who by their lives proclaim:

"Give me the material and base results of my father's having been first in this country; give me money and a palace; give me a yacht and a coach; give me my club and my country place and I will promise to retire from all active interest in public life and yield to the late comers a chance to manage the country and get rich.

"And side by side with these Americans of wealth sit those poor but clever intellectual young men whose lives tell us quite as plainly:

"Give me but pre-eminence in my profession or success in my business and to these I will sacrifice every shred of interest in the country at large and all willingness to lend a hand or lift a voice that the best men shall govern.

"What the Sons of the Revolution ought to scorch with the indignation of outraged patricts is the tendency on the part of too many pampered Americans to treat their sacred native land as the miner treats a worked out claim in California—as a more hole in the ground from which he has extracted all he can get without too much trouble.

"If I interpret this hour aright we meet here today in no mood for self-laudation. We are grateful for the past, humble for the present, hopeful for the years to come. We love our country, and our last prayer for her is that above all and supremely in the fear of God she may produce a noble breed of men."

The Right Bev. William Stevens Perry, D. D.,

ogman!"
The Bight Boy. William Stevens Perry, D. D.,
L.L. D., followed with a scholarly address, and the
congregation was dismissed after singing "My
Country Tis of Thee."

WASHINGTON'S 159TH BIRTHDAY.

IT WAS QUIETLY OBSERVED YESTERDAY, BUT WILL BE CELEBRATED TO-DAY.

Washington's Birthday was not celebrated as widely nor elaborately yesterday as it will be today, yet there were evidences of a popular recogni-

climbed to pull down the English flag and snail the Stars and Stripes upon the evacuation of the British.

C. R. Forbes, who is a great-grandson of the gallant captain, raised the flag.
Captain Van Arsdale had been in the habit of raising the flag at the Battery up to 1836; and from that date to 1883 his son David enjoyed the honor, but he has been succeeded by Mr. Forbes. Assisted by the Anderson Zouaves Mr. Forbes will again hoist the flag to-day at sunrise.

The original flag was burned with Barnum's Museum on the site of the present Herald Building.

Museum on the site of the present Herald Building.

Zion Lodge, No. 88, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, received the members of Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, at Odd Fellows Hail, Bowery and Second street, yesterday, and Julius Harburger, First United States Deputy Grand Master, made an address. Joseph Steiner, Grand Master of District No. 1; ex-Grand Master Benjamin Blumenthal, Louis B. Franklin, G. L. Lowenthal, Raphael Tobias, Gabriel Marks, S. L. Beekman, Moses American, Moses Rothschild and others delivered addresses. A banquet followed.

The Sons of the Revolution will celebrate to-day by a banquet at Delmonico's, About two hundred and twenty-five guests will assemble.

TALMAGE ON PLAGUES.

GAMBLING'S SPELL AND HOW YOUNG MEN ARE LUBED TO BUIN.

The religious services which the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage conducts every Sunday evening at the Academy of Music have so grown in popularity that for weeks hundreds of people have been turned away from the place, unable to obtain entrance.

To provide for the overflow the Union Square Theatre has been secured, and last evening, for the first time, it was used to accommodate the multi-tudes who couldn't get into the Academy. Both buildings were filled to their utmost capacity.

Dr. Talmage's son, Frank Talmage, a theological student who seems to have inherited much of his father's earnestness and eloquence as a pulpit orator, conducted the overflow meeting at the Union Square, assisted by three or four young men. Singing, prayer and a short address filled in the time here from eight o'clock until Dr. Talmage himself came.

Meantime the services at the Academy were begun earlier than herecofore and the programme was somewhat shortened, so that by a quarter to nine Dr. Talmage had finished his sermon and was ready to visit the overflow meeting, where he was anxiously awaited and where he closed the exercises of the evening with a short address, urging sinners to repentance.

The Doctor's sermon at the Academy was the first of a series which he intends to preach on "The Ten Plagues of the Three Cities," meaning New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The plague of gambling was the subject of last night's dis-

The preacher showed a technical knowledge of his subject which suggested a practical study of it. He seemed to speak "by the card" as it were, and it seemed a curious coincidence which led him to introduce his diatribe on the dangers of the green

it seemed a curious coincidence which led him to introduce his diatribe on the dangers of the green clotb by a description of a Pharach whose mummy the Doctor saw in Egypt. In the course of his sermon Dr. Talmage said:—

"It is estimated that every day in Christendom \$50,000,000 pass from hand to hand through gambling practices, and every year in Christendom \$123,100,000,000 change hands in that way. There are in this cluster of cities about eight hundred confessed gambling establishments. There are about three thousand five hundred professional gamblers.

"Out of the eight hundred gambling establishments how many of them do you suppose profess to be honest? Ten. These ten professing to be honest? Ten. These ten professing to be honest because they are merely the antechamber to the seven hundred and ninety that are acknowledged fraudulent.

A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

"There are first class gambling establishments. You go up the marble stairs. You ring the beli. The liveried servant introduces you. The walls are lavender tinted. The mantals are of Vermont marble. The plotures are "Jephthat's Daughter' and Dore's Dante's and Virgil's Frozen Region of Hell," a most appropriate selection, this last, for the place. There is the roulette table, the finest, the costliest, most exquisite piece of furniture in the United States. There is the banqueting room, where, free of charge to the guests, you may find the plate and viands and wines and cigars, sumptuous beyond parallel.

"Then you come to the second class gambling establishment. To it you are introduced by a card through some "roper in." Having entered you must either gamble or fight. Sanded cards, dice loaded with quicksliver, poor drinks, will soon help you to get rid of all your money to a tune in short metre with staceate passages. You wanted to see. You saw. The low villains of that place watch you as you come in. Does not the panther, squat in the grass, know a caif when he sees it? Wrangle net for your rights in that place or your body will be thrown blo

responsibilities and they tower up like the Rocky Mountains.

"It is the peculiarity of American history that each generation has had its own problem of unsual difficulty to solve, and that until now most nobly has it answered it. And to-day our own burden of responsibility looms up and confronts this generation in the tremendous and imminent duty of municipal government, purity of ballot and the destruction of the spoils system.

"To our remote forefathers, when "the enemy came in like a flood," the protagonist and type of evil was an Indian flourishing a tomahawk. To our great grandfathers he was a British soldier with levelled musket. To our fathers he appeared as a slave driver, cracking his whip across the shoulders of Uncle Tom. But to us he comes in a different chape.

"The crime is getting its lever under many a different chape.

"This crime is getting its lever under many a different chape.

"This crime is getting its lever under many a mercantile house in our great cities, and before long down will come the great establishment, crushing reputation, home, comfort and immortal

what is most sad, there are no consolations for couls.

"What is most sad, there are no consolations for the loss and suffering entailed by gaming. If men fail in lawful business God pities and society conmiserates; but where in the Bible or in society is there any consolation for the gambler? From what tree of the forest cozes there a bulm that can soothe the gamester's heart? In that bottle where God keeps the tears of his children are there any tears of the gambler? Do the winds that come to kiss the faded cheek of sickness, and to cool the heated brow of the laborer, whisper hope and cheer to the emaciated victim of the game of hazard? When an honest man is in trouble, he has sympathy. 'Poor fellow!' they say. But do gamblers come to weep at the agonies of the gambler? "The gambler may be eaten up by the gambler'a passion, yet you only discover it by the greed in his eyes, the hardness of his features, the ner your restlessness, the threadbare coat and his emwous restlessness, the threadbare coat and his em-barrassed business. Yet he is on the road to hell, and no preacher's voice or startling warning, or wife's currenty, can make him stay for a moment his headlong career."

RELATIVES STOLE THE BRIDE

THEN THEY MADE IT HOT FOR DOMIO MIGNI, HER PROSPECTIVE BUSBAND.

Domio Migni, of Mulberry street, expected to be come the husband of pretty Filomena Spirelli yesterday, but he was doomed to disappointment and a sore head as a reward for his ambition. Just as the wedding was about to take place some of Filomena's relatives entered the house, nearly choked Domio's aged mother to death, pounded the young man and kleked him all over the parlot floor, and ended by dragging off the expectant bride in her wedding dress.

ended by dragging off the expectant bride in her wedding dress.

Domio, who was accompanied by his mother, told his story with many gesticulations through an Italian interpreter at the Barge Office yesterday afternoon. He came to this country one year ago, he said, and six weeks ago he sent over money to his mother, and told her to buy fickets for herself and his old sweetheart Filomens. The old lady and the bride elect came on the Scotia, which reached New York on February 8.

Donio's mother was among those detained on Hoffmann Island. Filomena was released after a few days, and went at once to Mulberry street. Domio's mother was also allowed to land a few days, and wont at once to Mulberry street. Domio to mother was also allowed to land a few days, and wow vengeance on the abductors. His complaint was referred to Police Headquarters. There is said to be no trace of Filomena or her abductors, but Domio says he can identify them.

COMMITTED FOR POSI'S MURDER. Ellen Nelson, the young woman who shot Samuel

L. M. Post, who has since died, in her flat at No. 100 West Twenty-eighth street on Wednesday night, was fully committed without bail for his murder yesterday by Justice Ford in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

yesterday by Justice Ford in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Nathan Michaels, of No. 625 East Sixth street, a friend of Post and the only eye-witness of the shooting, gave a graphic account of the affair to Justice Ford, which does not differ materially from that which has already appeared in the Henato.

Miss Nelson was pale when she stood before the Justice. She is not pretty, and her big gray eyes looked as though they had not known sleep since the shooting. She declined to give her place of birth or to say anything about her early life. Her age she gave as twenty-nine. When asked whether she pleaded not guilty she replied:—

"I have not a word to say. I will make no statement whatever."

OLD 'V ETS" GO TO CHURCH.

The Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, 111th street and Lexington avenue, was filled to overflowing last evening, when memorial services were held in commemoration of the birth of George

tion of the event. Flags were displayed on many uptown buildings and in a number of churches the Father of His Country was the subject of laudation.

A public ceremonial was that of raising the American flag on the staff which occupies the site of the pole up which Captain John Van Arsdale pastor's address was applauded.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S LYMPH A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Its Discoverer's Claims for It Are Proved by Experimentation To Be Unfounded in Several Particulars.

VALUELESS AS A DIAGNOSTIC.

Neither Does It Cure Consumption, and It Is by No Means the Specific It Was Originally Beclared To Be.

Very nearly three months have elapsed since Professor Koch announced that he had made a discovery which would revolutionize medicine. This discovery, he declared, was an infallible diagnostic in diseases of tubercular origin; it was a specific for tuberculosis pulmonalis, and because of this would confer a boon upon humanity.

But the most remarkable thing about this discovery, the world was told, was that the mysterious fluid had an elective affinity for the tuberculous

Now, after the lapse of but little more than two months, the scientists here make these emphatic

avowals:-Wrst-The lymph in not a diagnostic.

Second—The lymph is not a specific for consumption or any other tubercular disease. Third-If the lymph has elective affinity for tubercular tissue it exhibits a similar idiosyncrasy

in other diseases, and, in fact, no one has thus far proved whether it has this elective affinity or not. The results of the experiments in this city, where there have been about three hundred and fifty persons under lymph treatment, has been to make even the most enthusiastic practitioners cautious, and men who were conservative before have decided that the cure for consumption is quite as far beyond the reach of the profession as it was before

the lymph was known.

I have obtained the views of many physicians, all of them prominent in the discussions which have arisen from time to time during the experimentation with the lymph.

DECREASING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS, Within the last week the number of patients under treatment with the lymph have been decreased nearly sixty per cent. The physicians are administering the fluid to persons who are suffering from the surgical manifestations of tuberculosis Phthisis patients, save those in the earliest stages, receive no encouragement. When lymph is given it no longer forms the sole medium of treatment. Tonics of the most potent effect-coca, for instance-are given in conjunction with it. dependence upon the lymph is no longer observ-

Among the physicians whose opinions I secured is Dr. George F. Shrady, whose experiments with the lymph at St. Francis' Hospital and the New York Cancer Hospital have been notable in many

ways. Dr. Shrady said:-"Much of the interest of our investigations has centred upon the value of the reactions, general and local, as diagnostic of tuberculosis in various parts of the body. Although the reactionary phenomena have been quite uniform they have proved to be far from absolutely so. In numerous exceptional cases patients with well marked phthisical symptoms have failed to respond to the diagnostic test, while the contrary has been true with patients who have been suffering from other than tuberculous diseases, or who are, in the general

acceptance of the term, perfectly healthy. 'It is in no spirit of adverse criticism that such conditions have been noted, but rather with a feeling of disappointment that earlier anticipations have not been more fully realized. We are being forced to the conclusion that the value of the local

forced to the conclusion that the value of the local and general reactions are more relative than positive, and that many modifying circumstances must necessarily be taken into account.

Processarily be taken into account.

**Then as to the supposed mode of action of the lymph in destroying tuberculous tissue, or scattering the bacilli, there is opportunity for much difference in opinion. The doctrine of specific action is losing rather than gaining ground in the light of present clinical experience here and abroad. Unfortunately, the autopsies have been few and pathological opportunities have been limited. So far there have been few lesions peculiar and striking enough to show any direct relations of cause and effect in the use of the remedy. Many observers have noted no changes whatever in tuberculosis joints opened by surgical operation tuberculosis joints opened by surgical operation.

and abroad. Unfortunately, the autopiese have been few and pathological opportunities have been limited. So far there have been few lasions peculiar and striking enough to show any direct relations of cause and effect in the use of the romedy. Many observers have noted no changes whatever in tuberculosis joints opened by surgical operation after the lymph has done its reactionary work, while others have described degenerative changes which may or may not have existed before the inoculation treatment was commenced.

"The examinations of lung lesions have shown equally various conditions from that of limited areas of injection around decomposing tubercular masses, as usually seen in cases under ordinary treatment, to that of extensive infiltration of neighboring tissue. The latter phenomena have been described also in connection with tubercular diseases of the larynx, where sufficiation has been thereby threatened, and particularly in cases of lungs, in which the turgidity of surrounding parts has been almost the rule, and has been associated with incrustation of the surface.

"So far our main hopes for permanent cure of lung disease are based upon the well known efforts of Nature to rid herself of the decomposed products by expectoration, while the general strength of the patient is being maintained by the most powerful tonics and the most assimilable nutrions. While thus the lymph may add us in one direction by hurrying the initiative processes we are driven in the end to help ourselves by resorting to the ordinary but good, old fashioned methods. We have scarcely gone beyond this at the present stage of our inquiry, awalting as we are the proofs that the new method of cure is quicker and surer than the old one."

DR. HEINEMAN'S VIEWS.

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Dr. J. Newton Heineman, visiting surgeon of Mount Sinai Hospital, where the most numerous experiments have been made, and of the Polyclinic Hospital, where more interesting experiments have taken place, said to me that he had abandoned treatment in all cases which did not show a marked amelioration under the lymph's indinence.

"Certainly," he continued, "a medicine which will produce the same effects upon cases of phthlsis, epithelioms, leprosy, lupus, joint and hip disease is of very little value as a diagnostic. Again, I am convinced that by liself lymph is not a specific for phthlsis. It is only a means among many others of improving the condition of consumptive patients, but it is very far from being a remedy of such potency that it may be used to the exclusion of the others.

"As to its having an elective affinity for tuberculous tissue that is a question which has been proved neither affirmatively nor negatively. I am continuing my experiments and shall continue them until I am convinced that Roch's discovery is of no value—a possibility which is very remote at present. It was exceedingly unfortunate, certainly, that Professor Koch was compelled to make his announcements as early as he did, because I believe his discovery was not complete. It is evident that the lymph is not an organic full of simple composition. It is certainly a fluid of complex elements, and this fact may account for its reactory effects upon so many contradictory diseases. I deubt very much whether Koch knows the exact composition of his discovery, and I am equally inclined to believe that in his culture of the tubercular bacilli he has reared other garms which now form very important parts of the lymph. The fluid will certainly be made more pure and then tests may be made which will be far more accurate in demonstrating koch's discovery than the preacn of the lymph at Bellevue Hospital, said:—

present ones."
Dr. H. P. Loomis, who has directed the adminis-

Dr. H. P. Loomis, who has directed the administration of the lymph at Bellevue Hospital, said:—
"While I have had twenty-five cases under treatment in Bellevue Hospital for two months, still I have reached no positive conclusion as to the position Koch s lymph is going to take in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to justify a statement as to the benefit, if any, to be expected from injections of Koch's lymph in consumption."

Dr. Simon Baruch, who has had direction of the cases at the Montellore Home for Chronic Invalides, said:—"If have observed thirty-two cases of phthisis for nine weeks, having seventeen cases ocontinually under my personal care. I am prepared to say, first, that the lymph has an elective affinity for tuberculous tissue which is displayed by the injection, amounting in some cases to earlied it to that claim. In the majority of the cases under my observation a decided reaction was produced by the injection, amounting in some cases to earlied in a sufficiently large proportion of cases to entitle it to that claim. In the majority of the case under my observation a decided reaction was produced by the injection, amounting in some cases to earlied in a sufficient state in the injection of his lymph is a positive diagnostic measure of tuberoulous is he has lout sight of the uncertainties involving all medical problems, the nature of whose premises must be more or less unstable.

"If Koch really claims that the injection of his lymph is a positive diagnostic measure of tuberoulous and Roundaman Modes went to his reach, in the hallway Mrs. Irving sat down and refused to a full through the prison. In the hallway Mrs. Irving sat down and refused to a full treated personally, or which Dr. Rosenthal treated

under my personal supervision. Of these not one died, not one was aggravated, while several improved. One cavity case, in which even the water treatment had been stopped, and which was in jected from motives of sympathy only, is still reacting, his cough, which formerly was so bad that it produced cortain serious symptoms which refused to yield to treatment, is now so much better that it requires no treatment, otherwise the condition is unchanged. Another cavity case, which had been gaining weight under water treatment, has improved in general condition and gained eight and a half pounds.

"Three incipient cases have improved in cough and general condition, gaining respectively five, seven and three-quarters and four pounds. One threat and lung case has so much improved that his cough requires no anodyne for sleep and he has gained six and a half pounds.

"These cases still present all the symptoms of phthisis, including bacilli. Eight of the other cases are unchanged. Three of the remaining cases are so greatly improved in the physical signs that the latter are scarcely perceptible, and there are no large bacilli to be found in the sputum.

LOST UNDER LYMPH TREATMENT.

"One had gained twenty-one pounds under the water treatment, reacted violently and lost under the lymph, and is now regaining the lost ground, although still being injected. The other has been under treatment five weeks. She was one of our nurses; had been steadily losing fissh for four months; a slight nomorrhage brought her under treatment, she had water treatment also; her physical signs are almost gone; she has gained five pounds and considers herself so far cured that she will go home.

"The third incipient case was under injection for three weeks, had water treatment also; her physical signs had disappeared, his cough and other symptoms were so far improved that he went home. Another incipient case which had gained under water treatment before being injected has now cased to react. There are now no physical signs not bedili in the sputum.

AN AUTOPSY COST HIS LIFE.

DR. STEVENS WAS POISONED AND THE PASTEUR

LYMPH COULD NOT SAVE HIM. Dr. Henry William Stevens, of No. 152 Hicks street, Brooklyn, assistant pathologist of the New York Hospital, who performed an autopsy upon the body of George Kendall, who died from rables at the Chambers Street Hospital on January 23, died yesterday morning from being inoculated with virus from either Kendall's body or from a previous

He was alarmed lest he had received some of the hydrophobia potson in his system when he made the autopsy upon Kendall, and received injections of the Pasteur lymph, as a preventive of rables, from Dr. Paul Gibier, of the New York Pasteur Institute. The possibility was suggested that these injections did much to bill Dr. Stevens. From what I could learn of the case yesterday this suspicion seems to be unfounded.

How HE WAS POISONED.
From the statements of Dr. Gibier, as well as Dr. Stevens' friends, I learned that when Dr. Stevens Stevens' friends, I learned that when Dr. Stevens began the autopsy on Kendall the wound on the index finger of his left hand, which he had previously received, had already begun to suppurate. The scab formed was rubbed off during the use of the knife and left the tissue exposed. The finger at that time was slightly swellen, Dr. Gibler was called upon by Dr. Stevens on January 24 and was then so weak from peripheral neuritis that when about to sit upon a chair the muscles of his knees refused to support him and he practically fell into it.

refused to support him and he practically fell into it.

Dr. Stevens, on February 5, complained to Dr. Gibier that he had caught cold, and had had a very severe chill, an exceedingly alarming symptom in inflammation of the nerves. When Dr. Stevens became too ill to receive further injections of the Pasteur lymph he expressed no suspicion that these injections had anything to do with his illness.

Dr. Stevens' chief duties as assistant pathologist of the institution was the making of sutopsies, and his friends believe that he contracted the inflammation of the nerves, which is an infectious disease, while at work ever a subject who in life had suffered from it. Since the becinning of his lilness he had performed about two dozen autopsies.

Dr. Gibier declares that the fluid he used in thoculating Dr. Stevens was prepared by himself and that he had used it in fifteen other cases and has secured all the ordinary symptoms which show that the lymph was pure. He said that from the outset he did not think Dr. Stevens needed incomiations, but he performed them in order to quiet Dr. Stevens fear of hydrophobia. The disease is usually fatal and is exceedingly painful.

No one was permitted to see Dr. Stevens before his death save his brother and Dr. Francis Delained, his physician. There will probably be an autopsy when it can be determined with absolute cortainty whether the Pasacur lymph was an excitative to the inflammation of the spinal cord and nerves.

Dr. Stevens was a native of Saratoga Springs, N.

TWENTY-FIVE HAD MEASLES.

IMMIGRANTS ON THE SCOTIA DEVELOP THE DIS-

EASE ON HOFFMANN ISLAND. Two hundred of the steerage passengers of the Mediterranean steamship Scotia, detained on Hoffmann Island on the arrival of that vessel on February 8, were landed at the Barge Office yesterday. Nine of these, children, were afflicted with day. Nine of these, children, were afflicted with measles and, with their mothers, were sent to Riverside Hospital. Sixteen other measles cases were sent to Riverside last work. This makes in all twenty-five measles patients among the 485 immigrants who came on the vessel. Fifty remain on the island under observation.

There was a case of smallpox among the immigrants when the steamer arrived and this was the primary cause of the passengers' detention. No other cases of smallpox have developed so far as known.

HEINRICH LOVED AT FIRST SIGHT.

THE SAALE'S STEERAGE STEWARD WANTS TO MAGRY PRETTY WIDOW HENKE. George Heinrich, steerage steward of the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamship Saale, is very anxious to marry Mrs. Dorothea Henke, a handsome young widow who arrived as a steerage passenger on the

widow who arrived as a steerage passenger on the steamship yesterday. Heinrich told Genera. O'Beirne yesterday that he met Mrs. Henke on the Saale and at once fell in love with her.

It is thought that Heinrich has a seitish motive in desiring to wed the handsome widow, though she expresses herself as willing to become his wife. She has considerable money, it is said, deposited with her brother in Milwaukee land her relatives there are wealthy. Helnrich's reason for desiring the marriage was that he could do better by going to her relatives in Milwaukee than by remaining on the Saale. Colonel Weber will investigate the matter to-day.

Mrs. Henke was married in Berlin a little more than a year ago, and her husband has been dead three months. After his death Mrs. Henke sold her cottage in Berlin and secured passage on the Saale. She had previously sent 16,000 marks to her brother in Milwaukee, Wis., and the Barge Office authorities are inclined to think that Heinrich has an eye on this cash.

The day after Heinrich met Mrs. Henke she was taken fill, and soon after she gave birth to a boy baby. The child thrived, and with its mother is now under the care of Dr. Guiteras in the Barge Office Emergency Hospital. The birth of the posthumous child does not seem to have caused any change in the steward's affections.

SHE CURSED THE JUSTICE.

WHEN MRS. TRYING WAS UNMASKED SHE ACTED LIKE A TIGRESS.

Mrs. Kate Irving, a middle aged woman, without